

**ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN CITIZENS IN THE ANALYSIS OF VISIT VISA-FREE  
POLICY ON THE TOURISM SECTOR IN BALI (INTELLIGENCE STUDY  
PERSPECTIVE)**

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**Abstract**

Tourism is the temporary movement of groups or individuals between locations for the purpose of pleasure and personal interest. In the development of tourism between countries, there are rules that apply to government permits in maintaining security against foreign visits to the country. This research uses intelligence theory and surveillance theory. The methodology used is a qualitative approach. This research is the result of observation and research, it is found that there are significant benefits to the economy and avoid the adverse effects of law violations through cases of illegal labor committed by tourists to human trafficking and narcotics which are bad impacts to social issues related to local people's own concerns over the emergence of illegal or legal foreign tour guides that can damage the local wisdom of the local community if the tour guide does not understand the values of local wisdom that exist in each tourist destination.

**Keywords: Foreign Citizen, Intelligence, Visa Free Policy, Bali Tourism**

**Introduction**

Monitoring is a systematic effort to establish a level of implementation that is consistent with planning objectives, to develop information systems in a feedback manner, to identify and measure standard deviations, by taking corrective actions as needed to ensure the organization has the resources. Business is conducted successfully and efficiently to achieve company goals. The definition of supervision shows that supervision is a process that consists of important components (Daulay et al., 2017).

A foreign citizen is someone who lives in a country that is not his country of origin. Usually the presence of foreign nationals is due to certain purposes such as tourism, work, business education, social activities and so on. A person who is not an Indonesian citizen and is currently in the territory of Indonesia can be referred to as a foreigner. In connection with this understanding in Law no. 12 of 2006 Article 7 states that everyone who is not an Indonesian citizen is treated as a foreigner. So in this case foreigners get rights that are different from those of Indonesian citizens.

Indonesia is an independent and sovereign territory of a country regulated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia has regulations that cannot be separated from the supervision of foreigners or tourists entering and leaving the country. In this case, restrictions or rules are applied to regulate the movement of foreigners entering and leaving the territory of Indonesia, especially the immigration law.

The Republic of Indonesia has various kinds of tourism, from cultural tourism, nature tourism, and religious tourism. From these various tours there is a very high beauty and each

has its own characteristics. The tourism sector is very important for state or regional income and also provides benefits in infrastructure such as travel agencies, lodging, restaurants and gift shops.

Tourism is the temporary movement of groups or individuals between locations for the purpose of pleasure and personal interest. In the development of tourism between countries, there are rules that apply to government permits in maintaining security against foreign visits to the country.

Visa-free visits are visas granted to foreign nationals while in Indonesia that do not require payment of fees. Valid for 30 days and cannot be extended. Visa exemption can only be processed at Immigration Checkpoints (TPI) located throughout Indonesia. (Jati et al., 2021). In setting government policies related to visa-free visits in the tourism sector to be able to visit the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, it is expected to be able to increase the country's foreign exchange income. This policy can strengthen direct contact with other parties by making it easier for foreign visitors to come, with the option of a visa-free visit policy that takes into account the trade-offs and associated benefits. Along with improving the country's economy through tourism, which has grown in recent years. With the increase in the number of foreign tourists, there is also the potential for issues of violations or crimes that occur. Although various countries have regulations that apply within the territory of the country. However, international legal policies embodied in international treaties are based on international law on citizenship.

Any supervision of foreign nationals who are outside the immigration reach of Makassar City having a visa-free visit to Bali tourism will not be followed up in accordance with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2016 concerning visa-free visits. This will be allocated for the immigration of each region concerned when a foreigner enters the territory of Indonesia and will be followed up with the legal process that applies to the regulations of each immigration area. In accepting foreigners who have visa-free visits to the Bali tourism sector, there is a high potential for direct and indirect threats such as acts of terrorism, piracy, drug trafficking outside of their responsibilities as well as acts of violence against citizens of the Republic of Indonesia.

So from this research, researchers will conduct a study on whether this policy will eliminate or be able to preserve the values of existing local wisdom so that the welfare of local communities can be maintained and whether there is a role that the government can play to protect local communities and values so that the social system is certainly which is located in Bali can still be preserved as a unique attraction of the Island of the Gods. How does the effectiveness of the visa-free visit policy that is implemented affect tourism and local wisdom, especially Bali?

## **Theoretical Foundation**

### **Supervision Theory**

According to (Daulay et al., 2017) supervision is a systematic effort to establish a level of implementation that is consistent with planning objectives, to develop information systems in a feedback manner, to identify and measure standard deviations, by taking corrective

actions needed to ensure the organization has the resources . Business is conducted successfully and efficiently to achieve company goals. The definition of supervision shows that supervision is a process that consists of important components.

According to (Swastha & Handoko, 2016) supervision is the process of developing and implementing planning techniques in ensuring that planning will be carried out in accordance with the specified parameters. This may be a good thing or a bad thing. Positive monitoring is to ensure whether organizational goals are being met efficiently and effectively. Negative control aims to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of unwanted or needed behavior (Fahmi, 2014) explaining that supervision can be described as a process by which the organization achieves effective and efficient performance, supports the vision and fulfills the company's goals. Kadarisman (2015. p.173) defines supervision as one of the managerial actions which is an ongoing activity to ensure that tasks, functions, and authorities are carried out in accordance with the rules to achieve organizational goals. (Daulay et al., 2017) explains that supervision is a process oversee how all operations of the organization are carried out to verify that each work is carried out according to the established plans. Supervision includes all efforts or actions aimed at determining and assessing the actual reality surrounding the implementation of tasks or activities, including whether they are carried out in accordance with the standards set or not.

### **Intelligence Theory**

According to (Griffith, 1963) intelligence is data that is very valuable for the military of a country to be used in combat with the forces, plans, and readiness of other countries. troops cannot go to war without intelligence information. A secret spy team is needed to obtain this important information. Many agents, including double agents, were assigned to the case. For example, Sun Tzu said that espionage (intelligence) is about knowing how to anticipate the enemy's circumstances and use spies whose success is influenced by the morality of a particular scenario.

An effective combat strategy, he asserted, was to direct the movement only after gaining complete knowledge of the enemy's operations. He refers to the spies that are stationed behind enemy lines to gather intelligence about the strength and readiness of the opposition. If you don't know who you're up against, how do you think you're going to do it yourself? Acquiring this knowledge was undoubtedly very important when preparing for war.

According to Jomini, intelligence is five techniques for obtaining intelligence from enemy activities, especially organized spy networks, both reconciliation carried out by highly trained officers and light troops, third, interrogation of prisoners of war, and finally the formulation of hypotheses about the possibility of a certain event occurring. The fifth approach, signals, was introduced by Jomini. We were able to get information about what happened in enemy camps thanks to the work of intelligence organizations, according to Jomini the information must be properly reconciled (analyzed) before it can convey information (intelligence) from behind enemy lines. However, prisoner interrogation reports may be valuable, but are often not safe to rely entirely on. For detainees and deserters, experienced head agents can always choose educated agents who can formulate questions to gather important information. They move, but are very difficult to contact and get

intelligence from agents stationed behind enemy lines that are actually moving. Regardless of how difficult it was for spies to get into enemy generals' drawers and get their hands on their secret plans, extensive espionage systems were usually effective.

Definition of Intelligence According to (Hannah et al., 2005) defines Intelligence is knowledge and special information that has gone through an analytical process to assist decision making and government policy makers known as intelligence. In order to hide information from states or other actors, some governments or actors seek to adopt covert or clandestine methods. Knowledge is intellect, according to the three (knowlegde). As a result, the root of the term intelligence is often intelligence. Greg Hannah, Kevin A. O'Brien, and Andrew Rathmell present a more democratic understanding of security sector reform.

According to (Hannah et al., 2005), intelligence has three dimensions, namely:

- a) Intelligence is defined as the act of collecting, processing and analyzing data to aid decision making
- b) As an organization, intelligence refers to the functional structure that exists to run the intelligence process.
- c) Intelligence as an enhanced product (as a consequence of data collection and analysis) will be delivered to users to assist them in making choices, both immediate and long term.

In terms of variety, Greg Hannah identified intelligence that is at least divided into five types, namely:

- a. National Intelligence is defined as high-level integrated intelligence that can cover broad national plans and go beyond the competence or requirements of specific departments
- b. Strategic intelligence is the knowledge of the capabilities, weaknesses, and intentions of other countries that planners need to formulate acceptable national security strategies in peacetime and to project military operations in times of war.
- c. Tactical intelligence intelligence under revolutionary authority, often aimed at creating intelligence for use at the delegated command level for short-term use rather than long-term use
- d. Intelligence on foreign targets, including external threats
- e. Security Intelligence i.e. intelligence about internal security risks

According to (Stephen Bennett, 2011) intelligence can be described as the result of improved and collected data analysis. Intelligence should ideally come from multiple sources and should seek to meet the unique information needs of the decision maker and to reveal the deeper processes operating within the target system.

### **Research Methodology**

This type of research uses a narrative study because it explores the life of the subject. According to (John, 2014), narrative study is a method to examine events as reported by research participants. Thus, in this study the narrative or events of the research participants are the main thing in the evaluation to understand the difficulties and solutions obtained from their experiences. This research approach requires the use of appropriate research methodologies. The research technique section will explain how researchers conduct research and collect data (P. L. Pedit, 2003). This study uses a qualitative methodology.

Qualitative research is intended to be descriptive and uses inductive analytical methods to ensure that the emphasis of the research is on facts on the ground. According to (Sukmadinata, 2010), qualitative research is research that tries to describe and understand events, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and ideas of individuals and groups. The method used in this research is qualitative. The purpose of this research is to understand the topic under study as well as to gather a comprehensive and in-depth picture of a problem to facilitate the discovery of further solutions. This research approach requires the use of appropriate research methodologies. The research technique section will explain how researchers conduct research and collect data (P. L. Pendit, 2003). This study uses a qualitative methodology. Qualitative research is intended to be descriptive and uses inductive analytical methods to ensure that the emphasis of the research is on facts on the ground. According to (Sukmadinata, 2010), qualitative research is research that tries to describe and understand events, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and ideas of individuals and groups. The data for this study were sought through written and oral sources. The written sources used came from documents, magazines, newspapers, and journals, while the oral sources were obtained from interviews.

## **Discussion**

### **Visa Exemption for Tourists in Bali**

The Immigration Directorate plays a role as a supporter of government policies in improving the welfare of the community, one of which is reflected in the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2017 concerning Visa Free Visits as a form of support from the Immigration Directorate to the Ministry of Tourism in developing the number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia. The implementation of public services in immigration services is organized by one of the fields of traffic and immigration status at the Immigration Office. Immigration services are provided to both Indonesian citizens and foreigners. Immigration services for Indonesian citizens include the provision of passports, travel documents such as passports, cross-border passes, exit and entry signs at immigration checkpoints and acceptance of submissions of statements of choosing citizenship for children with limited dual citizenship in accordance with Article 6 of Law Number 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia (Hamidi, 2015).

While services to foreigners include granting visas, residence permits, re-entry permits, smart cards, APEC/ABTC cards, immigration certificates in the context of citizenship or declarations to become Indonesian citizens according to Law Number 12 of 2006, a certificate (affidavit) ) Limited dual citizenship, acceptance of submission of a statement of choosing citizenship for children with limited dual citizenship in accordance with Article 6 of Law Number 12 of 2006 as well as exit and entry signs at immigration checkpoints. The existence of a visa-free visit policy has a very significant impact on the field of immigration services for foreigners. Services for foreigners, one of which is the extension of a residence permit with a visa-free visit facility, the number of Visa on Arrival purchases has decreased.

The decline in the purchase of Visa on Arrival is very drastic because the countries that are granted a Visit Visa Free facility are mostly countries that are subject to Visa on Arrival.

Tourism as one of the development sectors cannot be separated from sustainable development which has been proclaimed by the government in accordance with national development goals. Multi-sectoral tourism is a very complex phenomenon and difficult to define in a standard way to be universally accepted. This gives rise to various perceptions of understanding of tourism, either as an industry, as an activity, or as a system. Tourism which involves, among others, actors, implementation processes, policies, supply and demand, politics, socio-culture that interact closely with each other, will be more realistic when viewed as a system with various interrelated and influencing subsystems. Within the framework of this system, approaches to the functions and roles of actors, environmental impacts, increasing knowledge and community welfare, and equality in the implementation process are becoming increasingly important. The growing trend in the tourism and development sectors has given rise to the right tourism concept and actively helps maintain the sustainability of the sustainable use of culture and nature by taking into account the so-called pillars of sustainable tourism, namely the community's economy, environment and socio-culture.

Sustainable tourism development, can be said as development that supports ecologically as well as economically feasible, as well as ethically and socially fair to the community. For this reason, it should be noted that the factors that determine the success of the implementation of sustainable tourism. The implementation of good governance (good governance) which involves a balanced active participation between the government, the private sector, and the community.

Furthermore, based on the context of sustainable development above, sustainable tourism can be defined as: tourism development that is in accordance with the needs of tourists while still paying attention to sustainability and providing opportunities for the younger generation to utilize and develop it. The three pillars of sustainable tourism must be translated into operationalization principles that are agreed upon by actors (stakeholders) from various sectors (multisector). With the hope, the agreement and the common view can realize the orientation of the development of tourism development which is also the same and integrated. The principles of sustainable tourism in question are "Community Based". Of course, these principles are the strongest in agro-tourism, apart from being geographically located in rural areas, they are also systemically, directly touching the lowest level of society (small farmers) either directly or indirectly. This principle emphasizes direct community involvement in all tourism development activities from planning, implementation to supervision. The community is placed as the main factor, which has an interest in participating directly in decision making to improve people's welfare through conservation efforts and the use of natural resources based on the option of owning tourism facilities and infrastructure by the local community, partnerships with the private sector and renting land or resources. other resources, both by the community and in collaboration with the private sector.

The Visit Visa-Free Policy is intended to be seen as an effort by the government to increase the number of incoming tourists. There is a significant increase from the state, the government of a special administrative region of a country, and certain entities that are

granted a visa-free visit facility from the government, starting from 2003 to 2016 with the following legal basis:

- a. Presidential Decree No. 18 of 2003 regarding Visa Free for Short Visits;
- b. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2008 concerning the Second Amendment to Presidential Decree Number 18 of 2003 concerning Free Short Visit Visa;
- c. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2011 concerning the Third Amendment to Presidential Decree Number 18 of 2003 concerning Free Short Visit Visa;
- d. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 69 of 2015 concerning Visa Free Visits 5. Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 69 of 2015 concerning Visa Free Visits; and
- e. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2016 concerning Visa Free Visits.

### **Impact of Visit Visa Free Policy**

Talking about the quality and quantity of tourists, of course data is needed to not only see the increasing number of tourist visits, but is there any data received by the central government regarding issues that are developing in the community that cause concern for the community and local government. This visa-free visit policy creates or at least has the potential to cause problems, ranging from reduced state revenues related to the quality and purchasing power of tourists, domestic security, orderliness, to labor issues. These violations include, among others, cyber-crime, abuse of permits, threats of terrorism, drug smuggling, and human trafficking. In terms of the benefits of the policy, it also still needs to be evaluated. Regarding the principle of benefit, the case that had caught the public's attention was the case of drilling by 5 (five) Chinese national workers at Halim Perdanakusuma Airfield, this was a hard slap for the Indonesian government, especially the Directorate General of Immigration. Instead of providing benefits, the 5 Chinese nationals actually carried out illegal activities, the latest development of the 5 Chinese nationals has been designated as suspects by the police (Media Indonesia).

This is an actual indicator that the government's supervision of foreigners is still weak, which is caused by several factors, the most basic of which is the lack of trained Human Resources to supervise foreigners. This is, of course, a major obstacle in enforcing immigration laws, not only during inspections, but more importantly during the surveillance process. Related to the reciprocal principle, this principle basically states that visa-free grants will be granted to countries that also grant visa-free visas to other countries. Indonesia. In addition, from the list of countries that are granted visa-free visits, most of them are countries that are not countries of origin for foreign tourists who are dominant in coming to Indonesia, of course this needs to be considered more seriously by the government, because if you only prioritize the quantity of the country, the potential impact the negatives of implementing this visa-free visit policy will outweigh the benefits provided.

However, it should be remembered that the top 10 countries that contribute to international tourists to Indonesia are neighboring countries and or countries that have traditionally been the largest contributors of foreign tourists to Indonesia. Meanwhile, especially in Presidential Regulation No. 21/2016, most of the new countries that are granted visa-free visits are countries that do not contribute a significant number of tourists to Indonesia. So that the actual addition of these countries is irrelevant with the aim of boosting the number of foreign tourists who come to Indonesia.

For this reason, a change in strategy is needed by focusing more on the energy and resources that are currently available by conducting diplomacy and promoting Indonesian tourism to countries that have contributed or have the potential to contribute a significant number of tourists to come to Indonesia only. In current conditions, there can be suspicions that security is being sacrificed to gain benefit or prosperity (Merdeka, 2019). The various things mentioned above cause the balance between the prosperity approach and the security approach to not be achieved, for that evaluation of the visa-free visit policy should be considered, so that a balance can be achieved between national security (security) and also the benefits (prosperity) which is the goal of legal politics. Indonesian immigration (Kemenkumham, 2019).

### **Implementing a Visit Visa-Free Policy in Bali Protecting or Eliminating Local Wisdom?**

In encouraging economic development, the government has rolled out policies that support the spirit of economic development on all fronts, including in the field of immigration. From the available data, it can be seen that there was a surge of more than 1500% (one thousand five hundred percent) from 2003 to countries that were granted visa-free visits from only 11 countries to 169 countries in 2016. This of course must be addressed wisely, on the one hand indeed. it is necessary to encourage economic development, but on the other hand, access from the wide opening of the entrance to the Indonesian state really must be considered in terms of security issues as well as its benefits.

The author then took a sample in Badung as the most popular tourist destination in Bali, where tourist visits have indeed increased sharply after the existence of the policy. However, in practice, this visa-free visit policy still creates or at least has the potential to cause problems in several regions in Indonesia, ranging from reduced state revenues, domestic security, orderliness, to labor issues. These violations include cyber-crime, abuse of licenses, threats of terrorism, drug smuggling, and human trafficking. Related to the impacts faced through the case that had seized the public's attention, the case of illegal workers from China, until the arrival of imported workers also threatened especially the lowerclass workers who are increasingly helpless. This worker from China usually works in investment projects that are indeed in collaboration with parties from his country.

In Bali, similar cases still occur, where another thing is that there are many Russian citizens who are found to be Illegal Tour Guides in Bali, they sell these services at rates that are certainly not the same as official travel agents. Some sell at high prices, some sell at very low prices. This means that there are three things that have an impact on tourism in Bali, one is damaging the trade order, the second is not a source of tax revenue, the third is job opportunities are taken and this is the biggest concern about the taking over of local people's

work land by these illegal workers. Not only that, but also carry out people smuggling, and drug trafficking. The case of pedophilia committed by foreign nationals has also become a hot issue among the Balinese people.

Talking about the quality of tourists, things are related to how these tourists take advantage of the economical packages offered by certain agents so that when they come to Bali their purchasing power is of course very low, plus many of these tour packages do not touch the local community directly, such as a place to stay that is very cheap and categorized as less suitable for tourists and they are also directed to buy products from their own country of origin where the new goods will be received in their country later after they are on vacation, so of course this is related to taxes that are not received by tourist areas as separate source of income. It is a concern for the people of tourist destinations that are felt and certainly disturb the local community because the expected profits by bringing in a high number of tourists in quantity are not matched by quality and are instead used as unlawful activities.

Basically, the granting of visa-free visits will be given to countries that also grant visa-free visits to Indonesia so that the principle of usefulness is in line. However, we can see up to now that violations occur in countries that contribute a large number of tourists to Indonesia and there are also countries that don't contribute much. Thus, it is hoped that a change in strategy is needed by focusing more on the energy and resources that are currently available by conducting diplomacy and promoting Indonesian tourism better. For example, carrying out more active promotions to countries that already have a good track record of Indonesia and providing more significant evaluations or information on countries that have committed violations such as providing information on strict provisions for visa-free visits. So that people's concerns that the government prioritizes profits and overrides the safety of its people can be dismissed.

The political objectives of Indonesian immigration law that must be considered are the basis that the values of local wisdom of the local community must be the most prioritized thing to be maintained. After all, these values are what attract tourists to come to visit. The government is urged to evaluate the policy regarding visa-free visits to Indonesia because it is considered ineffective to increase the number of foreign tourists to the country. The purpose of visa-free is to increase foreign tourist visits to Indonesia. However, the occurrence of loss of violations such as misuse of residence permits, overstay (excess period of stay) to become illegal workers, there are several things that must be considered by the government, especially the local government of Bali so that local community concerns do not become prolonged and the local cultural wisdom that we have will not be eroded through there is this problem.

## **Conclusion**

The conclusion in this study is that with the visit-free policy that has been issued by the government in 2015 which periodically causes an increase in the number of foreign tourists to Indonesia and especially Bali, so with this what are the shortcomings of this policy need to be re-examined in order to find out significant benefits to the economy as well as avoiding the negative impact of law violations through cases of illegal labor committed by tourists to

human trafficking and narcotics which have a negative impact to social issues related to the concerns of the local community themselves over the emergence of illegal and legal foreign tour guides that can affect the local community. destroying the local wisdom of the local community if the tour guide does not understand the values of local wisdom that exist in each tourist destination. Thus, the government has issued a counter policy to contain the eruption of the existing negative impacts, namely by issuing a Foreign Worker Policy Perpres No.20/2018 as well as replacing the previous policy, namely Permenaker No.16 of 2015 and Permenaker No.35 of 2015 as well as granting certification to tour guides and provide some training to improve service quality, insight, and language, so that the ability of certified tour guides can compete with tour guides from abroad. It is hoped that the concerns of the local local community will disappear if accompanied by good and proper supervision so that in the future there will be no violations and significant negative impacts on the emergence of this visa-free visit policy and can still protect local communities and their values so that they can still preserved as a unique attraction of the island of Bali.

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